REMARKS

Claims 1-11 were originally filed in the present application. In a Response to a Restriction Requirement mailed September 10, 2002, Applicants have elected without traverse to prosecute Claims 1 and 2 of Group I, and have canceled Claims 3-11 corresponding to Groups II-IV. In the instant Office Action, the Examiner raised a number of issues which are set forth by number in the order they are herein addressed:

1) Priority reference is allegedly lacking;
2) Several references listed on the Information Disclosure Statement are allegedly lacking;
3) Specification allegedly fails to provide antecedent basis for Claims 1 and 2;
4) Claims 1 and 2 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph as allegedly being indefinite;
5) Claim 2 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as allegedly providing insufficient written description; and
6) Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, p. 1305 [1996].

Applicants hereby amend the Specification, and Claims 1 and 2, and have entered new Claims 12-19, in order to further the prosecution of the present application and Applicants' business interests, yet without acquiescing to the Examiner's arguments. Applicants reserve the right to prosecute the original, similar, or broader Claims in one or more future application(s). These amendments do not introduce new matter.

1) Priority

The Examiner has indicated that a "reference must be made to the parent application 09/387,671" (Office Action, page 2). A typographical error was made in the original priority claim on the Transmittal of the instant application, although the correct priority claim was made on the accompanying Declaration. Applicants thank the Examiner for detecting this discrepancy and accordingly, have provided herein an amendment to the Specification which makes reference to the parent application.

2) Information Disclosure Statement

The Examiner has indicated that "references numbered 14, 25, 36, 51-53, and 67 of the information disclosure statement filed 11-15-02 (Paper No. 13), fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2)" (Office Action, page 2). Applicants thank the Examiner for consideration of the Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) and are providing herein as Tabs 1-3, the GenBank submissions listed as 51-53 on Form PTO-1449 (a copy of which is attached herein as Tab 4). The remaining references are not supplied, as they are of a general nature and had been listed on the IDS for the sake of completion.

3) Specification

The Examiner has objected to the Specification and has indicated that "antecedent basis is lacking for a composition comprising a portion of a peptide defined by SEQ ID NO:14 and SEQ ID NO:15, recited in claim 1 and dependent claim 2" (Office Action, page 3). Applicants respectfully disagree with this rejection. As discussed in greater detail below, Claims 1 and 2 have been amended herein. For this reason, Applicants believe that the Examiner's objection has been nullified.

4) Claims 1 And 2 Are Definite

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1 and 2, under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph as allegedly being indefinite for lack of antecedent basis for the phrase "portions thereof" and for being in improper Markush group format (Office Action, pages 3 and 4). Applicants respectfully disagree. Nonetheless, Applicants have amended Claims 1 and 2, in order to further the prosecution of the present application and Applicants' business interests, yet without acquiescing to the Examiner's arguments, and while reserving the right to prosecute the original, similar, or broader Claims in one or more future application(s). In particular, Applicants have amended Claim 1 to recite the "group consisting of SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, and a *portion* thereof." The Summary as written discloses "[i]n another embodiment, the C-terminal truncated peptide is a fragment or *portion* of the N-terminal region of C5a peptide," and "in certain embodiments, the C-terminal truncated peptides are selected from SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 5, 14, 15, and 16" (Specification, page 5, at lines 1 and 2, and at lines 7 and 8, respectively). Applicants assert

that the amended claims are definite and supported by the Specification, and therefore, respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

5) Claims 1 And 2 Meet The Written Description Requirement

The Examiner has rejected Claim 2, under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as allegedly containing subject matter which was not described in a way to convey that the inventors had possession of the claimed invention. In particular, the Examiner states that "the instant disclosure describes no portion or fragment of a peptide defined by the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 or SEQ ID NO:15, and thus does not adequately describe the scope of the claimed genus," and in support the Examiner cites the *Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly & Co.*, 119F3d 1559, 1569, 43 USPQ2d, 1398, 1406 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Additionally, the Examiner cites Chen *et al., J. Biochem.*, 273:10411-10419 [1998] in support of the contention that portions of C5a "specific for the C5a receptor are not conventional in the art (Office Action, pages 5 and 6). Applicants respectfully disagree. Nonetheless, Applicants have amended Claims 1 and 2, in order to further the prosecution of the present application and Applicants' business interests, yet without acquiescing to the Examiner's arguments, and while reserving the right to prosecute the original, similar, or broader claims in one or more future application(s).

In particular, Claim 1 has been amended to indicate "wherein said portion is at least five amino acids in length." Support for this amendment is found throughout the specification as filed, and in particular in the Description which states that "the fragment or portion of the N-terminal region of C5a peptide is between approximately 5 and approximately 50 amino acids in length" (Specification, at page 29, lines 10-11). In addition, Claim 2 has been amended to indicate "wherein said peptide is suitable for reduction of C5a binding to neutrophils." Support for this amendment is found in Example 10 which discloses methods for identifying "peptides which antagonize the binding of human C5a peptide to neutrophils" (Specification, page 45, lines 9-28 and in Figure 9).

In contrast to both the Examiner's criticism of original Claim 2 and to the contested claims of the Regents of the University of California patent, amended Claims 1 and 2 clearly recite structural features which constitute a substantial portion of the claimed genus. In particular, the contested claims of the Regents' Patent simply recite a nucleotide sequence

"having the structure of the reverse transcript of an mRNA of a vertebrate, which mRNA encodes insulin," without any further structural or functional limitations. In contrast, Applicants' amended claims dictate that members of the genus possess the necessary common attributes of length (*e.g.,* Claim 1), and activity (*e.g.,* Claim 2).

Lastly, the Examiner's argument regarding the lack of definition of a discreet C5a binding site as evidenced by Chen is moot. Specifically, Applicants' amendment of Claim 2 removed the disputed "specific for the C5a receptor" language, without prejudice. Applicants assert that the amended claims meet the written description requirement, and therefore respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

6) Claims 1 And 2 Are Novel

The Examiner has rejected Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, p. 1305 [1996]. In particular, the Examiner states "[s]aid Dictionary teaches the amino acid valine, which is one amino acid fragment of both SEQ ID NO:14 and 15. Therefore, the referenced teachings anticipate the claimed invention. The Examiner notes the lack of functional language of claim 1" (Office Action, page 5). Applicants respectfully disagree. Nonetheless, Applicants have amended Claims 1 and 2, and have added new Claims 12-19, in order to further the prosecution of the present application and Applicants' business interests, yet without acquiescing to the Examiner's arguments, and while reserving the right to prosecute the original, similar, or broader Claims in one or more future application(s).

In particular, amended Claim 1 recites "a peptide defined by an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, and a portion thereof, wherein said portion is at least five amino acids in length," while Claim 2 further requires that "said peptide is suitable for reduction of C5a binding to neutrophils." Applicants assert that Webster's Dictionary is not anticipatory as it fails to describe multiple aspects of the claimed invention. Specifically, Webster's Dictionary fails to teach peptides defined by at least five amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, let alone peptides which are suitable for reducing C5a binding to neutrophils. Thus, Applicants assert that the amended claims are novel, and respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

7) New Claims

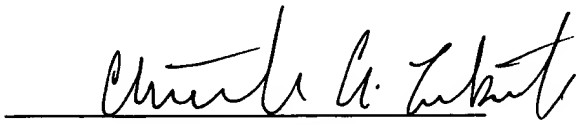
Additionally, Applicants have introduced new Claims 12-19, which are also directed to peptides of elected Group I. In particular, new Claims 12 and 16 are directed to compositions comprising a C-terminal truncated C5a peptide, and a variant C-terminal truncated C5a peptide, respectively, of between five and fifty amino acids in length, and an adjuvant or buffered saline. Support for these claims can be found throughout the Specification as filed. For example, support for Claims 12 and 16 can be found in the Definitions section which indicates that "the term 'C-terminal truncated C5a peptides' refers to peptides of varying lengths derived from the N-terminal 70% of the C5a peptide, which do not include amino acid sequences from the C-terminal 30% of the C5a peptide" (Specification, page 10, at lines 1-3). Similarly, Claim 16 is supported by the language reading "a 'variant' of a C5a peptide (or C-terminal truncated C5a peptide) is defined as an amino acid sequence which differs by one or more amino acids from the C5a peptide" (Specification, page 10, at lines 21-23). Moreover, support for the adjuvant element of Claims 12, 14, 16, and 18 can be found throughout the Specification, including the Summary and Definitions sections which teach that immunogenic compositions comprising C-terminal truncated C5a peptides may comprise an adjuvant, which is defined as "a substance known to increase the immune response to other antigens (Specification, page 4, lines 15-20, and page 9, at lines 13-22). Similarly, support for the buffered saline element of Claims 12 and 16 can be found in Example 10 which teaches incubation of neutrophils with peptides in a saline solution (Specification, page 45, at lines 18-21). Also, support for Claim 17, can be found in Table 3 containing variant C-terminal truncated C5a peptide sequences. Lastly, as described above in section 5, support for Claims 15 and 19, can be found in Example 10 of the instant application.

CONCLUSION

Applicants believe that the amendments and arguments set forth above traverse the Examiner's rejections and, therefore, request that these grounds for rejection be withdrawn.

However, should the Examiner believe that a telephone interview would aid in the prosecution of this application, Applicant encourages the Examiner to call the undersigned collect.

Dated: June 10, 2003



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Registration No. 51,934

Please direct future inquiries to:

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Registration No. 32,837

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101 Howard Street, Suite 350
San Francisco, California 94105
415.904.6500

TAB 1

☐ 1: A57689. complement C5a - ...[gi:2118416] BLink, Domains, Links

```
LOCUS       A57689                    77 aa            linear   ROD 16-FEB-1997
DEFINITION  complement C5a - rat (fragment).
ACCESSION   A57689
VERSION     A57689  GI:2118416
DBSOURCE    pir: locus A57689;

            summary: #length 77 #checksum 9604
            ;
            includes: C5a anaphylatoxin; C5b
            ;
            superfamily: alpha-2-macroglobulin
            ;
            PIR dates: 23-Feb-1996 #sequence_revision 31-Jan-1997 #text_change
            16-Feb-1997
            ;
            punctuation in sequence.
KEYWORDS    complement alternate pathway; complement pathway; cytolysis;
            glycoprotein; inflammation; membrane attack complex; membrane
            protein; membrane-associated complex; plasma.
SOURCE      Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)
  ORGANISM  Rattus norvegicus
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae;
            Rattus.
REFERENCE   1  (residues 1 to 77)
  AUTHORS   Cui,L., Carney,D.F. and Hugli,T.E.
  TITLE     Primary structure and functional characterization of rat C5a: an
            anaphylatoxin with unusually high potency
  JOURNAL   Protein Sci. 3 (8), 1169-1177 (1994)
  MEDLINE   95078724
   PUBMED   7987212
COMMENT     Complement C5 contains two disulfide-linked chains, formed by
            removal of four basic residues. C5 convertase releases C5a
            anaphylatoxin from the amino end of the alpha chain, generating C5b
            (beta and alpha' chains).
FEATURES             Location/Qualifiers
     source          1..77
                     /organism="Rattus norvegicus"
                     /db_xref="taxon:10116"
     Protein         1..77
                     /product="complement C5a"
     Region          1..77
                     /region_name="product"
                     /note="C5a anaphylatoxin"
     Bond            bond(24,50)
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     Bond            bond(25,57)
                     /bond_type="disulfide"
     Bond            bond(37,58)
                     /bond_type="disulfide"
ORIGIN
```

```
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       61 adhirknesh kgmllgr
//
```
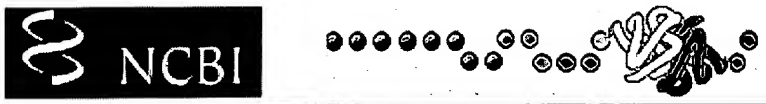

TAB 2



☐ **1:** P01032. Complement C5A an...[gi:116605] BLink, Domains, Links

```
LOCUS       P01032                    74 aa            linear   MAM 15-JUN-2002
DEFINITION  Complement C5A anaphylatoxin.
ACCESSION   P01032
VERSION     P01032  GI:116605
DBSOURCE    swissprot: locus CO5A_PIG, accession P01032;
            class: standard.
            created: Jul 21, 1986.
            sequence updated: Jul 21, 1986.
            annotation updated: Jun 15, 2002.
            xrefs: gi: 68772, gi: 809250
            xrefs (non-sequence databases): InterProIPR000020,
            InterProIPR001840, InterProIPR001599, PfamPF01821, ProDomPD003264,
            SMARTSM00104, PROSITEPS00477, PROSITEPS01177, PROSITEPS01178
KEYWORDS    Complement pathway; Complement alternate pathway; Plasma;
            Inflammatory response; 3D-structure.
SOURCE      Sus scrofa (pig)
  ORGANISM  Sus scrofa
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Cetartiodactyla; Suina; Suidae; Sus.
REFERENCE   1  (residues 1 to 74)
  AUTHORS   Gerard,C. and Hugli,T.E.
  TITLE     Amino acid sequence of the anaphylatoxin from the fifth component
            of porcine complement
  JOURNAL   J. Biol. Chem. 255 (10), 4710-4715 (1980)
  MEDLINE   80182137
   PUBMED   7372604
  REMARK    SEQUENCE.
REFERENCE   2  (residues 1 to 74)
  AUTHORS   Gerard,C. and Hugli,T.E.
  TITLE     Identification of classical anaphylatoxin as the des-Arg form of
            the C5a molecule: evidence of a modulator role for the
            oligosaccharide unit in human des-Arg74-C5a
  JOURNAL   Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 78 (3), 1833-1837 (1981)
  MEDLINE   81199549
   PUBMED   6940191
  REMARK    ACTIVE REGION.
REFERENCE   3  (residues 1 to 74)
  AUTHORS   Williamson,M.P. and Madison,V.S.
  TITLE     Three-dimensional structure of porcine C5adesArg from 1H nuclear
            magnetic resonance data
  JOURNAL   Biochemistry 29 (12), 2895-2905 (1990)
  MEDLINE   90248365
   PUBMED   2337573
  REMARK    STRUCTURE BY NMR.
COMMENT     [FUNCTION] DERIVED FROM PROTEOLYTIC DEGRADATION OF COMPLEMENT C5,
            C5 ANAPHYLATOXIN IS A MEDIATOR OF LOCAL INFLAMMATORY PROCESS. IT
            INDUCES THE CONTRACTION OF SMOOTH MUSCLE, INCREASES VASCULAR
            PERMEABILITY AND CAUSES HISTAMINE RELEASE FROM MAST CELLS AND
            BASOPHILIC LEUKOCYTES. C5A ALSO STIMULATES THE LOCOMOTION OF
            POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES (CHEMOKINESIS) AND DIRECT THEIR
            MIGRATION TOWARD SITES OF INFLAMMATION (CHEMOTAXIS).
```

```
              [SIMILARITY] CONTAINS 1 ANAPHYLATOXIN-LIKE DOMAIN.
FEATURES             Location/Qualifiers
     source          1..74
                     /organism="Sus scrofa"
                     /db_xref="taxon:9823"
     gene            1..74
                     /gene="C5"
     Protein         1..74
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                     /product="Complement C5A anaphylatoxin"
     Region          2..11
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                     /region_name="Helical region"
     Region          13..14
                     /gene="C5"
                     /region_name="Hydrogen bonded turn"
     Region          16..26
                     /gene="C5"
                     /region_name="Helical region"
     Region          21..55
                     /gene="C5"
                     /region_name="Domain"
                     /note="ANAPHYLATOXIN-LIKE."
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     Bond            bond(22,54)
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                     /bond_type="disulfide"
     Bond            bond(34,55)
                     /gene="C5"
                     /bond_type="disulfide"
     Region          34..40
                     /gene="C5"
                     /region_name="Helical region"
     Region          45..62
                     /gene="C5"
                     /region_name="Helical region"
     Region          63..64
                     /gene="C5"
                     /region_name="Hydrogen bonded turn"
     Site            72..74
                     /gene="C5"
                     /site_type="unclassified"
                     /note="ARE REQUIRED FOR 90% OF C5A ACTIVITY (ALTHOUGH
                     ARG-74 IS NOT ESSENTIAL)."
ORIGIN
        1 mlqkkieeea akykyamlkk ccydgayrnd detceeraar ikigpkcvka fkdccyianq
       61 vraeqshkni qlgr
//
```

TAB 3

1: P12082. COMPLEMENT C5A AN...[gi:116604]

BLink, Domains, Links

```
LOCUS       P12082                    74 aa            linear   MAM 01-FEB-1996
DEFINITION  COMPLEMENT C5A ANAPHYLATOXIN.
ACCESSION   P12082
VERSION     P12082  GI:116604
DBSOURCE    swissprot: locus CO5A_BOVIN, accession P12082;
            class: standard.
            created: Oct 1, 1989.
            sequence updated: Oct 1, 1989.
            annotation updated: Feb 1, 1996.
            xrefs: gi: 89494
            xrefs (non-sequence databases): HSSPP01032, PFAMPF00207,
            PROSITEPS00477, PROSITEPS01177, PROSITEPS01178
KEYWORDS    Complement pathway; Complement alternate pathway; Plasma;
            Inflammatory response.
SOURCE      Bos taurus (cow)
  ORGANISM  Bos taurus
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Cetartiodactyla; Ruminantia; Pecora; Bovoidea;
            Bovidae; Bovinae; Bos.
REFERENCE   1  (residues 1 to 74)
  AUTHORS   Gennaro,R., Simonic,T., Negri,A., Mottola,C., Secchi,C., Ronchi,S.
            and Romeo,D.
  TITLE     C5a fragment of bovine complement. Purification, bioassays,
            amino-acid sequence and other structural studies
  JOURNAL   Eur. J. Biochem. 155 (1), 77-86 (1986)
  MEDLINE   86136134
   PUBMED   3081348
  REMARK    SEQUENCE.
REFERENCE   2  (residues 1 to 74)
  AUTHORS   Zarbock,J., Gennaro,R., Romeo,D., Clore,G.M. and Gronenborn,A.M.
  TITLE     A proton nuclear magnetic resonance study of the conformation of
            bovine anaphylatoxin C5a in solution
  JOURNAL   FEBS Lett. 238 (2), 289-294 (1988)
  MEDLINE   89005703
   PUBMED   3262536
  REMARK    STRUCTURE BY NMR.
COMMENT     [FUNCTION] DERIVED FROM PROTEOLYTIC DEGRADATION OF COMPLEMENT C5,
            C5 ANAPHYLATOXIN IS A MEDIATOR OF LOCAL INFLAMMATORY PROCESS. IT
            INDUCES THE CONTRACTION OF SMOOTH MUSCLE, INCREASES VASCULAR
            PERMEABILITY AND CAUSES HISTAMINE RELEASE FROM MAST CELLS AND
            BASOPHILIC LEUKOCYTES. C5A ALSO STIMULATES THE LOCOMOTION OF
            POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES (CHEMOKINESIS) AND DIRECT THEIR
            MIGRATION TOWARD SITES OF INFLAMMATION (CHEMOTAXIS).
            [SIMILARITY] CONTAINS 1 ANAPHYLATOXIN-LIKE DOMAIN.
FEATURES             Location/Qualifiers
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     gene            1..74
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     Protein         1..74
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                     /note="BY SIMILARITY."
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                     /note="BY SIMILARITY."
     Bond            bond(34,55)
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                     /bond_type="disulfide"
                     /note="BY SIMILARITY."
ORIGIN
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       61 fradehhknm qlgr
//
```

TAB 4

FORM PTO-1449 (Modified)	U.S. Department of Commerce Patent and Trademark Office	Attorney Docket No.: UM-06340	Serial No.: 09/878,603
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Use Several Sheets If Necessary)		Applicant: Peter A. Ward *et al.*	
(37 CFR § 1.98(b))		Filing Date: 06/11/01	Group Art Unit: 1644

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials	Cite No.	Serial / Patent Number	Issue Date	Applicant / Patentee	Class	Subclass	Filing Date
	1	4,357,272	11/2/82	Polson	260	112	3/15/79
	2	5,051,448	9/24/91	Shashoua	514	547	5/7/90
	3	5,169,862	12/8/92	Burke, Jr., *et al.*	514	450	11/18/91
	4	5,192,746	3/9/93	Lobl, *et al.*	514	11	7/9/90
	5	5,260,203	11/9/93	Ladner *et al.*	435	172.3	4/25/90
	6	5,340,923	8/23/94	Carroll	530	389.1	11/17/92
	7	5,539,085	7/23/96	Bischoff, *et al.*	530	350	8/20/93
	8	5,559,103	9/24/96	Gaeta *et al.*	514	54	7/20/94
	9	5,565,332	10/15/96	Hoogenboom *et al.*	435	69.1	9/23/92
	10	5,576,423	11/19/96	Aversa *et al.*	530	388.75	12/2/94
	11	5,585,089	12/17/96	Queen *et al.*	424	133.1	6/7/95
	12	5,658,727	8/19/97	Barbas *et al.*	435	6	4/10/92
	13	5,904,922	5/18/99	Carroll	424	139.1	5/16/95

FOREIGN PATENTS OR PUBLISHED FOREIGN PATENT APPLICATIONS

		Document Number	Publication Date	Country / Patent Office	Class	Subclass	Translation	
							Yes	No
	14	EP 025949		EPO				
	15	WO 96/39503		PCT				
	16	EP 0 245 993		EPO				

OTHER DOCUMENTS (Including Author, Title, Date, Relevant Pages, Place of Publication)

	17	Ames *et al.*, "Isolation of Neutralizing Anti-C5a Monoclonal Antibodies from a Filamentous Phage Monovalent Fab Display Library," *J. of Immunology* 152:4572-4581 (1994)
	18	Bone, "The Pathogenesis of Sepsis," *Ann. Intern. Med.* 115:457-469 (1991)
	19	Caplan *et al.*, "Infection Surveillance and Control in the Severely Traumatized Patient," *Am. J. Med.* 70:638-640 (1981)
	20	Caruthers *et al.*, "New chemical methods for synthesizing polynucleotides," *Nuc. Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 7:215-233 (1980)
	21	Chow and Kempe, "Synthesis of oligodeoxyribonucleotides on silica gel support," *Nuc. Acids Res.* 9:2807-2817 (1981)
	22	Crea and Horn, "Synthesis of oligonucleotides on cellulose by a phosphotriester methods," *Nuc. Acids Res.* 9:2331 (1980)
	23	Creighton (1983) *Proteins Structures And Molecular Principles*, W H Freeman and Co, New York N.Y.]
	24	Czermak *et al.*, "Protective effects of C5a blockade in sepsis," *Nature* 5:788-792 (1999)
	25	Davis *et al.*, *Basic Methods in Molecular Biology*, (1986)
	26	Elzaim, *et al.*,"Generation of Neutralizing Antipeptide Antibodies to the Enzymatic Domain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Exotoxin A," *Infect. Immun.* May;66(5):2170-9 (1998)
	27	Evans *et al.*, "An engineered poliovirus chimaera elicits broadly reactive HIV-1 neutralizing antibodies," *Nature* 339:385 (1989)
	28	Gerard, C. *et al.*, "Amino Acid Sequence of the Anaphylatoxin from the Fifth Component of Procine Complement," *J. Biol. Chem.* 255(10), 4710-4715, (1980)

Examiner:	Date Considered:

EXAMINER: Initial citation considered. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

FORM PTO-1449 (Modified)	U.S. Department of Commerce Patent and Trademark Office	Attorney Docket No.: UM-06340	Serial No.: 09/878,603
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Use Several Sheets If Necessary)		Applicant: Peter A. Ward *et al.*	
(37 CFR § 1.98(b))		Filing Date: 06/11/01	Group Art Unit: 1644

		OTHER DOCUMENTS (Including Author, Title, Date, Relevant Pages, Place of Publication)
	29	Gluzman, "SV40-Transformed Simian Cells Support the Replication of Early SV40 Mutants," *Cell* 23:175 [1981]
	30	Hatherill *et al.*, "Effects of Anti-C5a Antibodies on Human Polymorphonuclear Leukocyte Function: Chemotaxis, Chemiluminexcence, and Lysosomal Enzyme Release," *Journal of Biological Response Modifiers* 8:614-624 (1989)
	31	Hill, J.H. and Ward, P.A., "The Phlogistic Role of C3 Leukotactic Fragments in Myocardial Infarcts of Ratsl," *J. Exp. Med.* 133:885-900, (1971)
	32	Hochuli *et al.*, "New Metal Chelate Adsorbent Selective For Proteins And Peptides Containing Neighbouring Histidine Residues," *J. Chromatography* 411:177 (1987)
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